

ACCOUNT

Of the

Great Britain

Of the

FRANCE

By Their Majesties Command in Chief
by Admiral Lord Albemarle, and
by Admiral Lord Albemarle, near the Cape of
Bassam in May 1759.



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The Success of the late Engagement.

THE Power of France was so much increased in Shipping under the Reign of their Present King, that it has not been at any time so greatly augmented, which the French, and their Allies in England, so late as Charles II. that they might make their Great Malice more effectually exerting had in the year 1692, made the Expedition of their strength, which, if they had been able to Effect this year, they had provided themselves of Forces, Artillery, and Ammunition upon the Coast of Maryland, to have Embarked on Transports, for the purpose, to have made a Descent on England, and instead of securing the late R. Year. The French would have been successful in this Design, that they had with an unusual freedom openly declaring their Intentions, (which will known, that what ever advantages they have obtained in the time past, Transports, & Caracks, as well as the means whereby they compelled them, and that their Actions might accompany their great Works, with which they were busy they worked on their Fleet at Port, and on the 10th of August (which said) the Count de Toulviller set out of the Coast of France, for the Coast of England. The French Brides were not confined only to their Port of Port: but at Toulviller also they had equipped 6 large Ships to bring round out of the Mediterranean to join the rest, but the difficulties they met with had prevented their being, and they had not patience to expect their Coming, but put to Sea with what strength they had, their Party in England having given them several Allurances, that the English Preparations were very backward, having as yet but few Ships at Sea, and those small, and weakly manned, that the Capital Men of War would not get out until the end of May of the year, the Dutch Squadron were not yet joyned, nor ready, and that it was possible to get between what were already out, and the other, and prevent their ever coming together, and by these means Effecting both, and so had the French Fleet been with them, and so the English in Earnest of their other Successes, they had News that the Count de Toulviller and his whole Squadron, which was sent to assist the English in the War, and French Ships, and so Calicut, had been the 12th of

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the Letter which from my Lord Nottingham, do in behalf of our selves
 and of the other Officers and Seamen, humbly request to Address our selves
 to your Majesty at this Parliament, to acknowledge the Merits in their falls and
 military Exploits, that have been lately proved in grandeur of your Majesty's
 Great Service, by means of our humble disaffection to your Majesty's
 commonwealth and our great devotion to the person and good of our Country.
 The utmost point amongst us that we are not truly Zealous, for, and entirely
 devoted to your Majesty's Service. We do therefore most humbly beg your
 Majesty's leave to add to our requested Oath, the Assurance of our Fidelity.
 That we will maintain a strict Allegiance, and Resolution, venture our Lives
 in the Defence of your Majesty's undoubted Right, and the Liberty, and
 Religion of our Country against all Foreign, and Domestick Invaders, who
 shall attempt to subvert your Majesty's Government, and your Majesty's most sacred
 Person, and your Councils, and against your Majesty's Arms by Sea and Land, and
 whatsoever else shall become us in the People's Eye, Amen, with most
 Allegiance and Devotion, and loyal Service.

And so the said Oath was taken, and the said Address was presented to your Majesty, and was read to your Majesty, and was approved by your Majesty, and was entered in the said Journal.

This Address was signed by Sir John Mordaunt, Admiral of the Blue,
 Sir John Brouncker, Vice-Admiral of the Red, Mr. Kneller, Vice-Admiral
 of the Blue, Sir Charles Scott, Rear-Admiral of the Red, Mr. Carter,
 Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and the other Commanders of Their Ma-
 jesty's Fleet, and Her Majesty received it very Graciously, being pleased
 to say, that she had the Opinion of the Commanders, but was very glad
 that she came to the same.

The day before this Address was formed, the French Fleet was seen
 off of the River point near Dover, and Her Majesty was assured that
 the Red Fort Squadron under the Command of the Sieut. De Valente, had
 joined the Count de Tourville; but that the Theobald Squadron was not
 yet arrived at Brest. And Admiral Ropes on the 17th, Sailed with
 the whole Fleet English, and Dutch to the Westward, having a fair
 Wind; and here it may be Observed, that from the time the French
 put to Sea until this time, the Wind proved Easterly, or to the North;
 and there had not been six hours of Southerly, or Westerly Winds which
 are

are so frequent, more especially at this time of the Year. Or else in all probability that part of the Fleet which was sent at Sea, was in danger to have fallen under the power of the French.

The French King had most certainly given positive Orders to his Admiral to attack the *English*, and *Dutch* Fleet, when, and where ever he met them; his Reasons for so peremptory a Command, need not be here carefully Enquired; France has managed it well during the whole War, both at Sea and Land, has occasioned the most curious observers to enquire very carefully into the Cause, and has produced very different Opinions concerning the same; with some of which I shall acquaint you (*viz.*) That the War bore so very hard upon him that he lay under a necessity to make use of his utmost Efforts to end it; which a great Victory at Sea would have Contributed much to; and that if he was defeated, the loss could be Scarce heavier to him, than the vast Charge of maintaining such a Fleet at that extrem Ebb the War has reduced him to: But this being a Notion taken up by Men of too fine Speculation, I shall wave repeating any more of it; but proceed to some other more believed, and more probable Reasons; which are, that Monsieur *Pinetour* his intendant General for Maritime Affairs, or the Agent, had recourse to the old French method of Bribery. And had made such offers of Money to some that had Command in the *English* Fleet, that they making it known had leave to accept the Money, and were only exhorted to perform their duty to their Majesties, and their Country, or whether the *Jacobite* party in *England*, after having sold to many eyes of their own strength, and the general Inclination of the People to return to their former Slavery, had also brought themselves to believe; that the Officers of the Fleet would revolt, and had imposed the same upon the French King for Truth, or whether they had assured him, their weakness, or Cowardice was such, that they were easily overcome; one of these is generally believed hastened the French to Sea, and upon the *English* Coast, and whichever it was, tho' no thanks are due to such as would betray their Country, yet more advantageous have happened by this Advice and Intelligence, to this Nation than ever, so considerable a party for Sense, Fortunes, or Courage, could have contributed with all their best Intentions, and Services, which makes it evident, that there is nothing so bad, that at some times is not good for something.

For

the English were in pursuit of them in the Morning the day before, which was the time he fell the Fleet and another said that Admiral Carter was killed, who was Ready hand of the Ship & Death was the only way to kill any good News, his good Will & his named both a Sea and Land, he was a very brave Officer, & devoted to Their Majesties Service, and his Memory will Live and furnish an Example to encourage others, for the Honorable had obtained for his Gallantry, having risen from a low condition, Captain Killingworth, Commander of the Red Fire Ship, came aboard ~~him~~ in his Boat, and confirmed the foregoing Account, further added, that he had boarded this Fire Ship on board a Dutch Rear Admiral, but was put off with great Difficulty, the other French Man of War about 70 Guns blew up and destroyed, and this on the 29th.

Thus every day produced several fresh Advices of the ships and their Majesties Arms and more were expected for Victory was not far off from Rock Point, 7th October, the Admiral Rutch, before the battle, was on board the Dutch Admiral, he had a different opinion of the Courage of Loyalty, and for his own part, to be taken into consideration that they would be forced to draw the Dutch out, and he proposed himself the Pattern they should follow; so if any ship was found that neglected to imitate him, they should be made forever examples. Although this might be of excellent use, yet all the Consideration about knowledge, whether it would have been of any use, every one striving to understand and obey; the Gallies were ordered to follow the Admiral, the Queen assisted by the Fleet, in both the other days, Admiral Rutch's Fleet was so directed, that their Numbers were reduced to thirty six, which were sent to the Town of off the, at about a moderate Distance, the Wind at E. N. E. and the Dutch Fleet endeavoring to get up with them, and they retiring, having already been a while of having indifferently both Rutch was ordered, the Dutch Admiral, the other, that Morning Admiral Rutch's Ship was taken the high tide, having got sight of several Dutch Ships under the Tower, took aboard ~~him~~ with the Admiral, the Blue sailed to the Westward. The Dutch Admiral discovered

French Ships, which he supposed were coming from France to join their Fleet, and endeavoured to get up with them; in the night, Sir John Jervis pursued the rest of their Fleet, who strove in great confusion to get into the *Ré de Ouessant*. Admiral Jervis lost sight of them, he pursued in the Night, and believing they had got into amongst the Rocks, thought it not advisable to follow them, and so sailed Eastward again to join Admiral Raper.

On the 22d, in the Forenoon, Sir Ralph Delaval burnt under Cape de Finisterre near the Shoar, the *Royal Sun*, being the Ship of the Count de Saxe, the Admiral of the French Fleet, she carry'd 104 Guns; the Admirable commanded by Monsieur Beaulieu his Second, that carry'd 80 Guns, and the Conquerant of Eighty Guns, with two Frigates, and several smaller Vessels of lesser Rank; at this time also Admiral Raper was in close pursuit of another part of them. The Prisoners of the Ships that Sir Ralph Delaval Burnt, Declared, that during the Engagement 3 or 4 of these biggest Ships were destroy'd.

Captain Anthony Hastings who Commanded the *Swift* was kill'd in the Fight, and his Ship disabled, but was afterwards brought to *Perseus* to resist: Captain Graham that Commanded the *Albatross* was Wounded, and his Ship, with the *Seven Provinces*, one of the Dutch Squadron, and one or two more being disabled were brought into *Perseus*; but not one Ship English nor Dutch was missing. Her Majesty commanded that Care should be taken that able Surgeons should be sent down to look after the Sick and Wounded Seamen that were brought into *Perseus*, belonging to the Ship Ships, or any other, and that the Hospitals in Southwark and Smithfield might be fitted up to receive them.

Four French Ships of Three Decks lay on the back of the *Life of Hope*, very much disabled, and two English Men of War that were returned, with two Dutch Frigates and a Fire-ship, were ordered to go out and take or destroy them.

This Extraordinary Victory, which cost so little on our side, and so much exceeded the expectations of all People, was received by Her Majesty with a great deal of Moderation, plainly shewing that She had no other Joy in it than the Safety of Her People, and the Interest of the Kingdom of Christendom had in their Majesty's Succession. But the People of

universally discovered their Plot, in having beaten the March, which so shamefully scandalized the English Nation two Years before; they knew not sufficiently how to express themselves, no other way than to talk it off, but Praise and Enticements of the Countess and Courage of the Admiral, and other Commanders, and for several Days and Nights Ringing of Bells and Bonfires, yet such was the Care of the Government, that not a Person for a while was admitted to the common People of the Town, who were known for with well to the Enemies of this Kingdom, and who reasonably suspected to have gone further than Wilkes, to contribute towards enslaving us, and a gift to the French.

On the 25th day of the 11th, in the Evening came Captain *John*, the Master of the *Redy*, a Fourth Rate, with Letters from Sir *Ralph* to the Lord of Nottingham, bearing that the said giving a particular Account of his Burning the three Ships before mentioned, *the Royal Sun*, and his two Seconds, the *Compassant* and the *Albatross*. The said master of the *Redy* says, that after Admiral *Ross* had given the Signal for the Ships to set off, he followed them, and saw three or four Ships, but he did not follow them, that it was unsafe to follow them further, until he had informed himself of the Road, they being within Shot, and sounding within Gun Shot, they drove to under the Point of the Island, so to prevent loss of time, Sir *Ralph* then went on board the *Redy*, and hoisted his Flag, ordering the *Redy* and the *Albatross* to attend him, with which he stood on, leaving the great Ships without, but coming near, the *Albatross* sailed him to the Point, and finding the Fire Ships could not gain, he retreated out of shot, and Anchored, and called a Council of War, where it was resolved to attempt them in the Morning with all the Third and Fourth Rates, and Fire Ships, but finding that would not do the Business, the *White* being dead, the *Redy* ordered the three Fire Ships to attempt the Burning of them, going under the Barges, and Tenders to take them up, at the same time he ordered the *Deity*. The Service was done, the Burning being both from their Ships and Port, yet the bravery of the Officers and Men, did overcome the difficulty, so that two

the Fire-ships did Execution, burning two of them: the other five by a random shot was set on fire, being ready to Board the Enemy. The Action was brave beyond description; and was courageously commended to Her Majesty by Admiral *Dunk*, who observing the people go out of the remaining French Ship by Boatfulls, he commanded the *St. Almour* and the *Reflex* with others to fire at her, believing it would make them quit her, and then some time finding no resistance, took all the Boats, armed, and went on Board, where were a great number of Men, but no Officers, he took them all out maimed and whole, and set her on fire. Sir *Robt. Dore* had all the French on board, but that he was told thirty sail of Ships were standing with him, which afterwards proved to be Sir *John Ashby* and the Dutch Squadron, the *Wellington*, by which means all the British were scattered on the sea, and were very noxious to him, from hence they sailed Eastward towards the *Antilles* *Isles*, where it was expected to find 3 or 4 more French Ships.

This Action was of very great Consequence, and as great danger to the Admiral Sir *Robt. Dore*, well known in the Navy, and one of them his Commanders, would have lost all the Gallies of the French Navy, and the *Capitaine* *Hack*, who was the *Royal Sea*, which was the greatest Action of all: For the Admiral made a strong Resistance: *Capitaine* *Orde*, and the *Commodore*, which was also a brave Enterprise: The *Admiral* was burnt by the Boats, after *Capitaine* *Faith* his Fireship was destroyed by the Enemies Shot, which he had sent, there was fear of his performing his Order, as *Capitaine* *Orde* his ship was taken declared, and during the first Engagement on the Nineteenth day, Monsieur *Orde* lost his Ship, which carried Ninety Guns, and four others were burnt, or sunk at the same time, and at the time when the three aforementioned Ships were burnt, in the day of the day, four smaller were destroyed, and about one hundred of our Men perished; what the English could live were made Prisoners, and some others were not hindered going on Shore, and some others. Whilst this Gallant Action was being, Admiral *Dunk* with the remainder of the Fleet before *La Haye*, having victory that the

all that were left of the French biggest Ships; there being Ten three Decks each, besides others. But about Twenty of their smaller Vessels got away through the *Bar of Orre*, and made towards their own Harbours: It was impossible for the rest to escape the Vigilance of the English Admiral: who had now almost finished his Proposals, in the Letter he sent to My Lord Nottingham, in which he says, that if pleased God to spare him a little clear Weather, he doubted not to destroy their whole Fleet, and that such Weather he had appeared in the success; and through the whole time it is very Remarkable, that an especial Providence attended their Majesties just undertakings; for from the day the French Fleet put forth to Sea, the Wind was for the most part full against them, or in contrary, that they could never come up to Admiral De La Motte, and Omer, when they had the only Hope to perform any thing, and as soon as Admiral Russell, and the Dutch were joined, a Wind served fair, which brought them to their destruction, and hindered their Return.

Truly the whole cause on Account by Letter from Admiral Russell, bearing Date the sixth of the last, and certain Destruction of the French Fleet, which I have now lay in the Bay of La Hague. The day before last our Admiral took, with a Squadron of Ships, and Kinships, and all the Fleet in the Fleet, to burn Fifteen Ships that lay there: And notwithstanding the continual Firing the French made from their Ships, and Platforms, (it being at their own Shore) succeeded so, that six three Deck Ships were burnt that Night, before it became dark, and thick Weather, the remainder were along till the next Morning, at which time the enterprise was renewed, the Enemy were beaten from several of their own Ships, and English Seamen took possession of them, and turned their own Guns upon them, with which they beat them from their Platforms. The Action caused a great slaughter of the French, for one Ship of Forty Guns was captured, and many lost, the rest were all burnt: and now there is not known to be one more of that Fleet at Sea, from which the French King and his Favourites in England derived such hopes, and had cost him so much labour and Treasure to get together. That the which has been the Work of an Age to complete, with all the Assistance England had in some long Reign been able to afford him,

in less than one Weeks time is Shattered, that its now impossible
France should ever make any Considerable Figure on that Element,
either in War, or Trade, so that the Hands that raised them, have
puls'd them down. And their own Dear Friends the Jacobites, who
have so magnified the Strength of that now Vincible Monarch, and so
Contemned that of their Native Country, from which they have, un-
der the Government of Princes (to whom they would render their
Lives Obnoxious) received greater Benefits and Advantages than the
French Kings Favourites in France. These also have Contributed
their Shares by receiving themselves first, and next their Master, for
whom they gathered Intelligence, by which means the French Fleet
was Tracked at Sea, and have given an opportunity to that Admiral,
and other Commanders (which can never be sufficiently Remem-
ber'd) to obtain a Victory, the greatest that ever was upon the Ocean,
and as great in its Consequences. For at the lowest Computation,
there have been burnt, and sunk no less than Twenty Eight, or Thirty
of the greatest part being of the biggest Ships but only that the French
had more than were in the World, and more than seven Years Peace,
and all the Hands, and Treasure they employ can build even again,
and in short. But of that he will and may soon hear, bring now in
a view of a prospect of Peace, nor may it be expected that England will
suffer into such another Letting, as to suffer themselves to be Rivalled
by a Fleet that had nothing that rendered them inferior to us, but
the Courage of our Officers, and Seamen. *THE FRENCH FLEET*
but to be known what strength the French Fleet was
composed of (without the *Finland* Squadron) I shall insert the most
exact Account that could be obtained thereof *4 Oct.*
Eighteen Ships, from upward of Eighty Guns to One hundred and
Six, and Thirty six from upwards of Sixty Guns to Eighty. Twelve
Ships from Fifty Guns to Sixty, and Seven from Thirty to Forty six,
besides Twenty four Fire-ships, Twenty six Frigats, Twenty six Pinkes,
fourteen Long-boats. The whole of the Men of War being designed
to be Seventy three, which were to have on board Forty thousand, Two
hundred, Ninety nine Men, and Five thousand and Nineteen Guns. Be-
sides these, Officers and Volunteers. And in the Fire-ships One hun-
dred, Sixty Guns, and Two hundred and Forty in the Long-boats.

By the foregoing relation it will be found, that, whatever part of this Fleet was not, yet the great Ships are very near every one destroyed, and the smaller so disabled, that some will never be repaired, and such as can, will be a week at Time, and when that is done will be very considerable, for the use to determine the strength of such a Fleet, when they had that vast Addition, and were not able to dispute with the Force & Bravery of the *English & Dutch*. Besides all the loss of the Seamen is irreparable, the huge number of them that have been cut off by the several ways of burning, drowning and killing in the time of the Battle, may reasonably be supposed to be more in number than remains in Service in the Trade of *France*, and though those may be possibly spared for their King's Service (for I question not but their Trade is near at an end, their vicious Neighbours will carefully stand the increase of more Seamen by that means.) It is plain that the Power of *France* is in its declension at Sea, which is the place *England* had most reason to fear it; and as 'tis not probable they can ever recover their strength, so 'tis possible and that by a reasonable Conjecture, that in a few Months to come, the *French* King will be Master of all the Ships as he found at his coming to the *Port of Brest*.

For since the coming away of the News of this last destruction of their Men of War, we have received advice of burning more than twenty of their Transport Ships, which lay in the Bay of *La Hogue*, and which the Prisoners declare were designed for embarking of Men for the intended Invasion of *England*, the Admiral found some Obstruction in the Execution of his Design from two small Forts that were on the Shore, and then a small Ship, which when the French and *Dutch* being driven down from their Camp, made upon our Seamen. But the former Success, and the Cheerfulness of her Undertaking, his Enterprise with, made a difference in the quality, so that the Admiral's Commands were as perfectly performed, as they were readily obeyed, for not one Ship that lay in all that Bay escaped. The Admiral after this commanded the Admiral of the Fleet Squadron to sail forth to *St. Peter's Bay*, 60000 lb. & 200000 lb. of powder were ordered to be put upon the Ships that were in that Harbour in the same manner, while himself, with the rest of the Fleet, sailed towards the Coast of *England*, and where on the 20th, he arrived at *Spithead*, and commanded that he with should be doing which

Publick

Publick Intelligence and Intelligence, throughout the Fleet, for the
 many almost daily Intelligence, that a Person of great
 Quality had been taken from the French, or some place near adjoining
 that of the four great French Ships, formerly mentioned to be disabled,
 and sent off to the English, where they were taken by those refused at
 the Battle of the Clouds. Thus nothing but further Additions to the Vi-
 ctory came from all Parts, and the Reports of the French Prisoners con-
 firm their Story greater than we know, and some material Passages which
 we had not yet been informed of, but from themselves, one of
 which I shall think proper to relate, which is, that the French Admiral of
 the *Alceste* Squadron, which was seen on Five the first night of the Engage-
 ment, had been since taken on board, that a Brother to the Duke of
 Anjou, who was taken on board, in the flames, or saved himself by
 changing his Ship, is not yet certainly known.
 The Dutch, both Officers and Seamen, showed great forwardness in
 information, when I was to have the Enemy to engage. But they who
 had been in the battle two years before, when they were over-
 taken by the British, and were now made amends by the
 English, who happened to have the great part of the Action upon their
 own hands, and so gallantly behaved themselves, that they never gave
 an Opportunity to them to signalize themselves when they had the
 advantage. (As it appears for the most the English had the
 Advantage of the Day.) The first Five hours of the first day, the French
 were not so much as have hitherto given any Account of the Fight to
 have witnessed the Attack they probably began, with more Resolution
 and Bravery than ever that Nation were known to fight at Sea before,
 and that they had any other than such Enemies to deal with, might
 with great Reason have expected the Advantage. But the two ex-
 ceptants of the English Fleet, that composed the Line of Battle, not
 being able to come up with the French, and so of their own
 will, to make the best Improvement of the Time, which they
 had, for while Admiral *Knox* engaged the French Admiral and another
 two English by himself, part of the *Alceste* Squadron got the Weather-
 gage, which he took advantage from the beginning of the Fight
 to his ship, and so continued the English and Dutch, to a distance

the Enemy; they soon after towing off West-ward, And thus happily concluding what may materially be expected at Sea both for this Year, and others to come, I will entertain you with a Copy of a Letter from an Officer in the Fleet to his Friend in London, which is in these Words.

UPON the opening of the Day to the Fight, the French Fleet, which occasioned us both to draw into a Line of Battle, with the Star-board Tacks on board, the Dutch leading the Van, with the White Squadron of the French commanded by Tourville, bore down without any considerable Gunnery on Mr. Russell our Admiral, and the other two Squadrons, commanded by Amfreville on the Dutch, though with great Force there was little done on either side; and Cabaret with the French Blue Squadron kept so far a Head, that the last Twenty Ships of our Line had hardly any Body to Fire at, but what was at a great distance, the Rear-Admiral of the Blue, who was near the Head, had something to do, but not much; and the Vice-Admiral of the Blue, who was in the middle of the Line, divided about five, that were a great way off, and with the whole Division ran quite away from the Fleet, without firing a Shot the whole Day; so that the whole Battle fell on the Red on our side, which the French write, and assisted by the Rear-Admiral of their Blue. For some time of the Day Sir Cloudesley Shovel engaged them of the Blue; it was very hotly disputed on both sides, being within Missiles the sailing such vast Quantities of great Shot; but the advantage in losing the two Hours appeared on our side, by the Britannia's so bounding the Day, that she lay by an Hour without firing a Shot; The whole Day there was but a little Gale of Wind, and hindered our Blue Squadron from coming in nearer to Windward of the Enemy; and so that to this day the whole Day was attended with such a Fog, that after the first half of the Fight, we could scarce see the greatest part of the Fleet, and of the Enemy the French wrote, taking the advantage of the Fog, and the Flood Tide, and a little more, to go into the Channel in front of the Fleet, and our Blue in the thick Fog drew Round about, which was the first thing in that sort, which was at last so foggy the Fog, the British being such that we could not see a Ship through a Head, and the French being so close to the British, that they engaged very hard.

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bravely beat all their Opposers; and Admiral Boscawen hath all Honour imaginable due to him. First, in commanding in Chief on so happy a Day; next, having almost the whole Battle with his Squadron; but in my Opinion chiefly having Hand to Hand silenced the best Ship of the Enemies in less than two Hours time, so as to be Riced at without making a Shot. This Gentleman, Monsieur Tourville, was handled just as he did two years ago the Crippled Dutch. And thus it may see what influence Inequality of Number has on the best of Men; for Monsieur Tourville, (brave Enemy) could not move Amiteville in the Run hardly to come within a long random Shot, yet Vice-Admiral Panetier in the Line to Strike a Stroke, and indeed Admiral Gabares so far kept his distance that little could be done by him; yet these three Men have particular Characters in France for Fighting Men, the two latter, being Soldiers of Fortune, raised for their Merit. The French will plead doubtless that we out-numbered them much; it's true, but by what I saw, and am certainly told, they were beaten by equal Number, or less; for though I have said they were few in Number, and hardly half our Force, our Fleet Squadron was not much, and I do not find our great Number did us in any other stead than to be upon their Fighting Ships, which were as a Victory, with saving of much Blood, and with destruction of their Ships, which has since happened.

And so, Sir, I have given you the proceedings of a Happy Day to our Country: but unhappy to my self, who had no share in this Honour, my Post being the very last of the Fleet, on that Tack of the last Twenty Ships of ours, with which the Vice-Admiral of the French Blue ran away, and the rest bravely kept the Wind, so that we had not one Ship to Fire at. The little Wind and very Foggy Weather hindered us from getting up to our Friends.

Next to our Admiral, Sir Ralph Delaval, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, the London, St. Andrew, Sanwich, and Royal Katharine, have suffered much with loss of Men.

As I said the whole Fleet continued driving all Night in a Fog, without seeing one another: The morning following the Wind came about to the East, when we all met, both English and Dutch, and pursued the Enemy to the West-ward, about ten a Clock it cleared up, and we saw above Thirty Sail bearing down, who about Noon came to an Anchor with the strong Flood Tide near Cherbourg; when the Wind came West, at the High Flood the

French got loose, and ply'd, and in the Morning were at Anchor near to Alderney; and we without having better ground and less Tide, by Eight o'Clock happily found about Twenty Sail of their best Ships to drive to the Eastward along their own Coasts; and when it was fit, our Admiral made the Sign to cut our Cables and follow them, which we did, and Monsieur Tourville's, and Two other Three-Deck'd Ships, and Two Frigates ran a-shore at Cherbourg, and were since burnt by Sir Ralph Delaval: Thirteen more of their Ships, of which Eight were Three-Deck'd, run into La Hogue, near Cape Barfleur, and these thirteen are since burnt by Vice-Admiral Rook, as Admiral Russel commanded, with all their Boats, and some Transport Ships; five other got away in the Night; Two of Sixty Guns sunk in the Fight, and one Three-Deck'd ship burnt by Accident.

May 28, 1652.

I am, Sir, &c.

This Account agreeing with our former Advices, and being something more at large, I thought I would not be amiss to insert in this Place, and shall next proceed to mention the Names and Strength of such of the *French Fleet* that have been destroyed since the beginning of this Great Action, which though they are not all, yet so many as are here being true, perhaps it may be some satisfaction to those that are rejoiced at this Prosperity of their Majesty's undertaking.

A True List of some of the Ships, and their Names who Commanded them, together with the number of Men, and Guns they carried, that were Destroyed by their Majesties Fleet in the Battle, and Pursuit, VIZ,

	Guns	Men	Commanded by
The Royal Son of	104	900	Admiral Tourville
The Admirable of	102	830	Monsieur de Beaulieu
The Conqueror of	82	535	Monsieur Du Mesnil

These were burnt at Cape de Wyck near Cherbourg, by Sir Ralph Block, Commanded by

	Guns	Men	Commanded by
The Ambitious of	66	480	Vice Admiral Villars
The Thunderer of	84	500	Comte De Astouart
The Magnificent of	96	700	Monsieur de Corbion
The Triumphant of	66	400	Monsieur de Abbeville
The St. Philip of	84	530	Chancelier de Abbeville
The Peirce of	76	490	Monsieur de Anvers
The Amiable of	68	420	Monsieur de Reales
The Arrogant of	60	350	Monsieur de la Vigiere

These Eight with four more whose Names, &c. are wanting, were Burnt, and one Overfet in the Bay la Hague, by Vice Admiral Rooke.

Admiral Ruffel, who had the high Trust and Command of the English Fleet, under their Majesties, upon which depended the fate of all Europe, and of which he has so worthily acquitted himself, and with such inexpressible advantage to the English Nation in particular, having gained this Glorious Success, without the loss of one of their Majesties Men of War, or of their Allies the Dutch. I shall therefore give you a brief account of their Number; Rates, Men and Guns, both English and Dutch, (viz, of the English.)

Six First Rates, which carry	4515 men	796	Guns.
Second Rates, which carry	4420 men	900	Guns.
Three and a half Rates which carry	14640 men	2333	Guns.
Thirteen Fourth rates which carry	14640 men	550	Guns.

Besides these there were Twenty three Frigates.

The Number of the Men of War were Sixty three, which carried on Board, 28570 Men and 4489 Guns.

